REMARKS

The Examiner has maintained the rejection to claims 1-20, 24-41, 45-51, and 81-93 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Reeves in view of Fisher. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claims 1 and 32:

Claim 1 requires a microprocessor programmed to "dynamically generate a graphical view of a selected portion of said golf course based on said user's current location...including a portion of the golf course between the user's current position and the cup for the hole currently being played." The Examiner admits that Reeves fails to teach or suggest this element, but contends that Fisher teaches dynamically generating a graphical view of a selected portion of the golf course based on the user's current location. However, the Examiner has misconstrued the term "dynamically generating." Applicant's "dynamically generated view" of claim 1 depicts an actual view of the golf course features adapted to the user's present position. Thus, the views are generated "on-the-fly," and change to fit what the user would actually see *from the user's vantage point*. In sharp contrast, the device of Fisher merely selects one of only three possible pre-loaded views that "best fits" the user's position on the golf course. Indeed, neither Reeves nor Fisher, alone or in combination, teach or suggest claim 1.

A simple example may help to illustrate the difference between the static views of Fisher and the dynamically-generated views of the claimed invention. Assume that a golfer playing the 10th hole of a course hits the ball into an adjoining fairway for the 11th hole. With the claimed invention, the golf aide device could dynamically generate a view showing portions of both the 10th and 11th holes. This dynamically-generated view would be rotated so that to show a view of the 10th hole as seen by the user from his current position on the 11th hole. In contrast, the device

of Fisher discloses static views which are selected based on the user's current location on the golf course. Thus, in Fisher, if the user was currently located on the 11th hole, the device would display a selected view of the 11th hole even though the user is playing the 10th hole. Even if the device in Fisher were capable of keeping track of the hole currently being played, the device is incapable of constructing a view of the 10th hole from the user's current position on the 11th hole.

The invention set forth in claim 1 is a significant improvement over the prior art because it is able to dynamically generate views that show the course from the user's vantage point wherever the user may be on the course. Fisher does not dynamically generate views that show the course from the user's current vantage point, but merely recalls from memory pre-stored images. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-31, 86-87, and 93.

Claim 32 recites language similar to that of claim 1 with respect to dynamically generating views, and as such, a similar analysis applies. Therefore, for reasons similar to those stated above, neither Reeves nor Fisher, alone or in combination, teach or suggest claim 32. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claim 32 and its dependent claims 33-51, 81-85, and 88-92.

Claim 8:

Additionally, neither Reeves nor Fisher, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the subject matter of several dependent claims. Claim 8, for example, requires the graphical display to "show the direction in which the user intends the ball to travel due to the next stroke."

Again, the Examiner admits that Reeves fails to teach or suggest this element, but incorrectly asserts that Fisher does. Fisher merely shows the automatic selection of one of three distinct views, but never once suggests that the intended

path of the ball due to the next stroke be shown to the user. The display of Fisher simply indicates the presence and position of golf course features, such as sand traps and water hazards. The selection of one of three predetermined and pre-loaded screens – none of which show the path of the ball – fails to teach or suggest claim 8. Therefore, neither Reeves nor Fisher teach or suggest claim 8, alone or in combination. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claim 8.

Claims 11, 31, 51, and 92:

Claim 11 requires the graphic display to show "a representation of forces on a ball on said green along a line between said user position and said cup." Claims 31, 51, and 92 contain similar language. A visual depiction of this subject matter can be seen in Applicant's Figure 4b. The forces that may act on the ball are indicated as a series of lines indicating the direction of the break, and whose length is proportional to the magnitude of the forces at that position on the green.

The Examiner appears to rely solely on Fisher to support this rejection. However, the display of Fisher does not show the forces that act on the golf ball and cause it to break right or left. Fisher teaches storing a view of the green. The Examiner refers to Fig. 4c as showing forces that act on the ball. However, Fig. 4c merely shows a birds-eye view of the green. Fig. 4c does not show the forces that act on the ball. Further, there is no mention in the description of showing the forces that act on the ball when it is putted. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claims 11, 31, 51, or 92.

Claims 28, 50, and 90:

Claim 28 requires the graphic display to "indicate the region on the course within which the ball will probably rest following the user's next stroke." That is, claim

28 requires the display to indicate the probable landing area to the golfer in real time (i.e., prior to taking the next shot). Claims 50 and 90 contain similar subject matter.

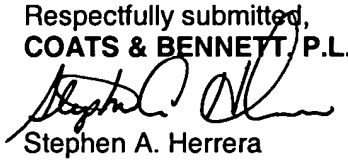
The Examiner admits that Reeves does not teach this element, but incorrectly contends that Fisher does. The Fisher patent does refer to a practice shot command that allows the user to view predictive results of hypothetical shots using different clubs. However, Fisher does not explain in any detail how the results of hypothetical shots are displayed. Taken in context, it appears that Fisher shows the flight path and final resting place of the ball for a hypothetical shot. This is different from Applicant's claimed invention. In Applicant's claimed invention, the device uses stored historical data to compute a probable landing region or area. In the preferred embodiment described in the specification, the area is illustrated as an oval region. Even assuming that Fisher shows the final resting place of the ball for hypothetical shots, the resting place of the ball is a single point and is not equivalent to a landing region or landing area as recited in the claims. The landing region or area recited in the claims refers to a two-dimensional area where the ball is likely to land with a predetermined probability. There is no mention in Fisher of computing a landing area as that term is used in the claims. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claims 28, 50, and 90.

Claim 93:

Finally, claim 93 recites that the graphical view is dynamically generated so that the view reflects what the user sees from the user's vantage point. These views are generated based on real-time positioning of the user on the golf course, and are scaled and rotated to show the view from a vantage point appropriate for the user's current location. Contrast this with the views of Fisher that show only what is predetermined and pre-loaded into memory. Neither Reeves nor Fisher teach or

suggest, alone or in combination, the subject matter of claim 93. Accordingly, Applicant requests the allowance of claim 93.

Respectfully submitted,
COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

By: 

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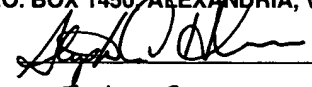
SIGNATURE: 

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